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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

SYDNEY S. PROCTOR, M.D., D.P.H.

For the year 1938.

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For the year 1938.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital	... S. S. PROCTOR, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., ... D.P.H,
Matron of Isolation Hospital	... Miss R. PEARCE.
Sanitary Inspector ... ...	... JOHN DORSETT EVANS. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examiner's Board.
Housing Inspector ... ...	... RUTHERFORD G. CHILDS.
Assistant to Sanitary Inspector	... HORACE E. PAULSON.
Clerk to Medical Officer ...	... STEPHEN W. MARSH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Matlock Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Third Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, on the sanitary circumstances and vital statistics affecting the Urban District of Matlock.

The report is again an Ordinary Report and is written in conformity with the suggestions contained in Circular No. 1728, issued by the Ministry of Health, dealing with Annual Reports.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	16,598 acres.
Population :—	Estimated by Registrar General (mid-year, 1938)	...	..	...	...	16,550
Population, Census 1931	...	...	...	...	...	16,596
Population, Census 1921	...	...	...	...	...	15,716
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st, 1938						4,986
Rateable Value (January 1st, 1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£110,771
Product of Penny Rate (ascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	£408 : 11 : 2

No new industries have been established and the number of unemployed remains small.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR
THE YEAR.

Births

LIVE BIRTHS.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	257	122	135
Illegitimate	...	12	9	3
		269	131	138

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population : 16.25.

STILL BIRTHS.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	20	11	9
Illegitimate	...	0	0	0
		20	11	9

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) : 69.20

Deaths.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	...	208	102	106

Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated population) : 11.43

Number of persons dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth :

From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
From other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	1

This corresponds to the following rates per 1,000 (live and still) Births :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	3.46

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

Legitimate	...	...	..	...	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	14

Infant Mortality Rates :—

All infants per 1,000 live births : 52.04.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births : 46.69.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births : 166.6.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES.

TABLE 1.

						Deaths No.
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	29
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	58
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	11

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, SHOWN FOR SEPARATE WARDS.

TABLE 2.

Ward.	Under one Year.	1-15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60-75	75 and over.	Total
Matlock	5	4	3	6	13	28	29	88
Matlock Bath	2	1	1	—	2	7	8	21
Cromford	—	—	1	—	1	6	5	13
Bonsall	1	—	1	—	2	7	3	14
North Darley	5	1	3	3	8	19	13	52
South Darley	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	8
Tansley	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	12
Total	14	7	11	10	29	72	65	208

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE 3.

		Rate per 1,000 of Population.			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Live Births.	Still Births.	Deaths all Causes	Deaths under One Year. All causes.
England and Wales	... ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	53
County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	... ...	15.0	0.65	11.7	57
Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	... ... ...	15.4	0.60	11.0	51
Matlock Urban District	... ...	16.25	1.21	11.43	52.04

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

A list giving their names and duties appears at the commencement of this Report.

Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, Treatment Centres and Clinics in the District.

These remain unchanged.

Laboratory Facilities.

There are no changes to report.

Ambulance Facilities.

These remain unchanged and at present appear to be adequate for the needs of the community.

Hospitals.

Facilities for hospital treatment remain the same.

The 118 admissions to the Isolation Hospital during 1938, included the following 70 cases from your District:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	40
Diphtheria (including suspected cases and carriers)					26
Enteric (suspected)	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

Thirty three samples were submitted for examination from thirty two private sources. Only twelve were found to be of a suitable standard for domestic purposes. Due notice has been given to the owners concerned, but so far there have been few who have undertaken any improvements.

All public supplies have been examined and altogether forty five samples submitted for examination.

One public "spout" was considered so unsatisfactory that a warning notice has been posted.

From the purity standpoint, three public supplies were found unsatisfactory.

The method of interception and collection of the Rowsley Wood Springs is such that surface water can enter very readily. The Sanitary Committee recommended that improvements be carried out, but nothing has yet been done.

The Riber supply is most unsatisfactory. On (several) previous occasions I have drawn the attention of the Council to this matter, but no decision has been reached. The problem is one which demands immediate action.

White Springs. As this is largely a surface supply it is perhaps not surprising to find bacteriological samples not up to standard. The water has been treated by filtration over limestone beds which were cleaned during the year and replaced with the addition of a top layer of sand. The results are not yet satisfactory, and I am not at all satisfied with the arrangement of the filtering media.

Investigations have been made into the question of the solvent action on metals of certain public supplies. One small source has been shown to contain a small quantity of lead, and another a certain amount of zinc. The latter is from the zinc bearing strata from which the water is derived.

It is desirable that these supplies should be cut out altogether or mixed with larger volumes of metal free water. In dry weather the volume from both sources is so small that the expense involved in treating them would be unjustifiable. It is therefore hoped that the augmentation scheme suggested by the Engineers be proceeded with at an early date.

One of the main sources is excessively acid and under laboratory conditions has a lead solvent action. In actual practice plumbo solvency is not marked, due no doubt to the silica which is present in the water. Nevertheless it is essential that this water be treated so as to eliminate any danger. As the acidity appears to be largely due to dissolved carbon dioxide, filtration over limestone should give the desired results and such a plant could be incorporated in the augmentation scheme.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The end of another year shows no improvement in any direction.

North and South Darley still wait the scheme so long promised by the Engineers, and in the meantime quite extensive development is taking place in North Darley.

Consideration has again been given to the question of sewerage Bonsall, where the conditions are truly appalling. To adopt a modified scheme and only sewer the upper part of the village, in my opinion, would be unwise. The expedient of chlorinating the two water courses in dry weather may alleviate to a certain extent the nuisance of smell, but would be no real solution.

Rivers and Streams.

As indicated above there is an increasing amount of crude sewage finding its way to the river in Darley. Elsewhere the amount of pollution appears to be small and unaltered.

Closet Accommodation.

During the year very few conversions were carried out. These were as follows :—

Privy middens to water closets	...	27
Pail closets to water closets	...	4

At the end of the year there remained 720 pail closets and 549 privy middens.

It is essential that the Council decide upon their policy in regard to conversion. Unless the sanitary department are given guidance on the Council's intentions with regard to the relevant section of the Public Health Act. it will be impossible for them to secure any real progress in this important matter.

Public Cleansing.

This is a matter which merits very serious consideration. It is not sufficient to consider an incinerator which would only deal with refuse from a small part of the district. The whole system of collection and supervision requires reorganisation. Such a service should be under the direct control of the Local Authority, and until this is undertaken it is useless to expect improvement in disposal.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Officers Order, 1935, requires the Sanitary Inspector, as soon as practicable after the 31st of December in each year to furnish the Medical Officer of Health with reports upon the work of his Department during the year. These are reproduced herewith.

TABLE 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Area of District	16,598 acres.		
Estimated number of Houses	5,037.		
New houses erected in 1938 :			
(a) By local authority ...	0.		
(b) By private enterprise	29.		
	Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector	Number of Notices Served	No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
	Informal	Legal	
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets & Ashpits (not for conversion) 7	7	0	7
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s ... 78	27	0	27
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s 26	4	0	4
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets 18	0	0	8
Defective Water Closets ... 6	4	0	4
Provision of additional Water Closets 0	0	0	0
Provision of Portable Ashbins ... 48	10	0	12
Dirty Closets 0	0	0	0
DRAINAGE—			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ... 0	0	0	0
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets & Drains 217	114	0	104
Drains Obstructed 61	43	0	57
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Paving of Courts and Yards ... 6	0	0	6
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts & Down-Spouts 17	17	0	17
Sinks 0	0	0	0
Insufficient Ventilation 0	0	0	0
Windows 0	0	0	0
Dampness 0	0	0	0
Water in Cellars 4	1	0	1
Water Supply 6	3	0	0
Overcrowding 1	0	0	0
Foul Condition of Houses ... 8	2	0	2
Offensive Accumulations 6	2	0	2
Animals improperly kept 0	0	0	0
Pigsties 0	0	0	0
Smoke Nuisances 2	2	0	1
Urinals 12	0	0	4
Nuisances not specified above ... 4	1	1	1
Totals ... 527	237	1	257

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops 300	143	0	0	0
Bakehouses 23	14	0	0	0
Slaughterhouses 19	117	2	2	2
Offensive Trades 2	4	0	0	0
Common Lodging-houses ... 1	12	0	0	0
Totals 345	290	2	2	2

Signed JOHN D. EVANS.

Shops and Offices.

No statutory action was taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, but in two instances sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were improved.

Camping Sites.

1	Number of Sites	...	...	100
2	Number of Sites licenced	...	...	0
3	Estimated maximum number of campers	400		

The estimated number of camping sites appears large, but the majority were only occupied for a few week-ends. There are really few camping grounds which require to be licenced. The owners' attention has been directed to the one permanent camping site known. Without special officers it is impossible to keep a check on each possible site, and the general impression I have gained is that in only a few instances need any supervision be exercised. The portion of the Public Health Act of 1936 which deals with camping sites is difficult to administer, and the casual camper and renter of site are virtually unaffected by these sections of the Act. It should be made an offence to advertise sites for camping unless such sites have been licenced.

Smoke Abatement.

No statutory action has been taken. Informal notices have had to be served in two instances.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The public swimming pool and bath came into use in May. Purification is by pressure filters and treatment with chloramine. Purification and heating systems have been entirely satisfactory. Some trouble has at times been caused by soot and dust settling on the open pool. Frequent scumming is essential, but it seems a great pity that the original idea of the engineers to discharge from the surface was not adopted.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses :—		Found to be Infested.	Disinfested.
(a) Council houses	...	0	0
(b) Other houses	...	2	2

Disinfestation was carried out by the Sanitary Department. All woodwork was stripped by a joiner under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and thereafter gas (Cescones) and spray (Zaldecide) were used. The families responsible for the infestation had left the district before the condition of the premises was notified. The Sanitary Authorities of these districts were notified and incoming tenants warned to report any suspicion of re-infestation.

It has not been necessary to carry out precautionary cleansing of belongings of tenants removing to Council houses.

Schools.

No changes have taken place affecting the sanitary conditions of any of the schools.

The proposed new school at Tansley has not been commenced. No action appears to have been taken about the Matlock Bath School.

There were 16 cases of diphtheria among school children. On the whole these were fairly widely scattered throughout the district.

A small epidemic of measles occurred during April and May.

No school was closed because of infectious disease.

Notifications of Infectious Disease sent by the Teachers were returned more promptly than in previous years, but it is of interest that no notification whatever was received from two schools, although it is known that cases occurred among pupils attending.

HOUSING. SECTION D.

During the year 280 houses were inspected, of these 50 were found to be unfit for human habitation, 23 being represented in Clearance Areas and 27 under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. In 17 cases proposals have been submitted and thirteen accepted as being satisfactory. Of the latter number six have been satisfactorily completed. In addition, 180 houses have been found to need some repairs or improvements.

Altogether during the year thirty six houses have been made fit and work has been commenced on a further seven. Most of these are houses represented in previous years.

The Council decided to appoint a sub-committee of three to inspect property represented under the Housing Acts. This is a step in the right direction and already the members have done a considerable amount of work, and have been of great assistance.

The rehousing position is indeed serious. While admitting there have been many difficulties to be overcome at the Cromford Site, it is lamentable that not a single house has been commenced since the initial representations three years ago.

Sites have been inspected and acquired in other Wards, but no further steps taken.

In September it appeared desirable to present to the Council a memorandum on the subject. In this it was pointed out that by the end of the year the number of houses required would be in the neighbourhood of 200. If property continues to be condemned without a commensurate rehousing programme it will result in a drift from the district. Indeed, it is obvious from what I have seen that this has already commenced, while other families are forced to live under the most appalling conditions.

HOUSING, 1938.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—				
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)				280
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				503
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932				237
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				360
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation				50
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation				180
2	Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—				
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers				6
3	Action under Statutory powers during the Year :—				
	(a) Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...				1
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
	(a) By owners				1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				0
	(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied				1
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
	(a) By owners				0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners:				0

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	5
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—				
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	...	...	...	0

4 Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding:—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	62
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	63
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...
	Adults			377
	Under 10			70
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such Cases	...	...	...	27
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	0

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

The new register shows a small decrease in the number of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

As indicated in my last annual report, the main essentials for the production of clean milk are improvements in many existing cowsheds and dairies, and clean milking methods. The accompanying table (No 6), shows that structural improvements have been very few.

The general standard of cleanliness of cowsheds and the handling of milk remains unsatisfactory. A far greater degree of supervision will have to be undertaken and the number of inspections very materially increased.

Meat Inspection.

There remain nineteen private slaughterhouses on the register. It is to be regretted that no improvements have been made, for several premises are wholly unsuitable for the purpose.

The accompanying table (No. 4) shows that 117 inspections have been made in the course of which 339 carcases were examined. I regret that I have to express my extreme dissatisfaction with the number of inspections. Further, it seems most remarkable that no portion of the 339 carcases was found diseased.

Other Foods.

Bakehouses and other premises have been inspected, but again supervision is too erratic.

Table 5. **Carcases Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed		Not	known		
Number Inspected ...	97	52	84	43	63
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6. **Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, 1915-1936.**

Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915

Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922

Milk & Dairies Order, 1926

Total number of Cowsheds in District	...	296
Total number of Farms in District	...	147
Work done during 1938—		

Number of Cowsheds.

1. Newly built	...	...	...	3
2. Entirely remodelled internally	...	...	...	9
3. Not now used for milk beast	...	...	...	0
4. Where new floors were laid	...	...	...	0
5. Where floors were repaired	...	...	...	0
6. Where feeding troughs repaired or provided	...	...	...	0
7. Where lighting & ventilation were improved	...	...	...	0
8. Where lofts were removed	...	...	...	0
9. Where loft floors were improved	...	...	...	0
10. Where drain inlets were removed to outside	...	...	...	0
11. Where drainage was provided	...	...	...	2
12. Where walls were rendered in cement	...	...	...	0
13. Where standings were paved	...	...	...	0
14. Where approach paving was repaired	...	...	...	0
15. Which were cleaned up	...	...	...	5
16. Where manure dump was moved	...	...	...	0
17. Where manure dump was improved	...	...	...	0
18. Where work is completed	...	...	...	15
19. Where work is in progress	...	...	...	0

Number of Farms.

1. Where new dairies were built	...	...	3
2. Where dairies were improved	...	...	0
3. Where cow-keeping was given up	...	...	7

SECTION F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 105, being an increase of 12 over the figures for the previous year. The following table classifies the notifications.

TABLE 7.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Gases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	... 43	40	0
Diphtheria	... 24	20	0
Pneumonia	... 3	1 known	5
Enteric Fever	... 0	0	0
(including Paratyphoid)			
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0
Erysipelas	5	3	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1*	0	0
Meningitis	... 0	0	0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	24	13	10

* Notified from private hospital in post-infective stage.

In addition to these notifications six diphtheria carriers were found during routine investigations and five were treated in hospital.

The only other admissions to the Isolation Hospital were a suspected case of enteric and one of septic tonsillitis.

Scarlet Fever.

The disease continues to be of a mild type and complications few. It has been possible to discharge most patients before the twenty-eighth day of disease. There have been no "return" cases. Serum is given in almost every case and there seems ample proof that the effects are beneficial and that convalescence is speedier.

Diphtheria.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of this disease. The average case was of a very mild type.

Antitoxin is supplied free to practitioners who have made full use of this facility.

TABLE 8.

Cases of notifiable diseases at varying ages during 1938.

Disease.	AGE GROUPS.										Total
	Under 1 year,	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	
Smallpox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	1	3	—	19	15	3	2	43
Diphtheria	...	—	—	1	1	2	9	5	2	4	24
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9. Infectious Diseases Notified During 1938.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Tuberculosis (all forms)						6
			Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	
Matlock	18	12	2	2	1	—	—	10	18
Matlock Bath	10	3	1	—	1	—	—	4	9
Tansley	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Cromford	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bonsall	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
North Darley	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	5
South Darley	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5

TABLE 10.

Disease.	1936	1937	1938
Scarlet Fever	39	29	43
Diphtheria	7	19	24
Pneumonia	12	13	3
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	3	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	1
Erysipelas	4	3	5
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	1
Meningitis	0	1	0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	12	25	24

Tuberculosis.

The number of notifications remain about the same, with the pulmonary group slightly exceeding the non-pulmonary one.

At the end of the year 88 cases remained on the register, there being 48 pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary cases. The sex incidence is absolutely equal.

The following table shows age, sex distribution and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

Tuberculosis.

New cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age period	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non.Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
15—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
25—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
45—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	5	9	5	5	6	3	—	1

Of the above 10 deaths, 4 had been notified before 1938.

No occasion arose during the year necessitating the use of the powers afforded by the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who were employed in the milk trade, nor under the Public Health Act, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
S. S. PROCTOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

Bath Street,
Bakewell.

May, 23rd, 1939.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1938
 on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the
 Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health: including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	6	...	...
Factories without mechanical power	25	...	...
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' pre- mises)	...	...	...
TOTAL	31	...	...

2.—Defects found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.	
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)
Want of Cleanliness	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation	...	...
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences		
insufficient	...	...
unsuitable or defective	...	6
not separate for sexes	...	1
Other Offences	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Section mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)		
Total	6	1

Signed, S. S. PROCTOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

16th March, 1939.

